

# 10th Grade

## COURSE DESCRIPTION

Global History II begins the emergence of Modern times and continues chronologically up to the present. Several concepts are woven throughout the course including industrialization, nationalism, imperialism, conflict, technology, and the interconnectedness of the world. Please note, students will be taking a **Regents Exam** at the conclusion of the Spring Semester.

## COURSE OBJECTIVES & SKILLS

- Prepare students for the NYS Global Regents.
- Identify, describe & evaluate information/evidence from historical documents (primary & secondary sources)
- Analyze evidence in terms of content, authorships, point of view, bias, purpose, format, and audience
- Identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives on given historical events
- Recognize the relationship between geography, economics, and history as context for historical events
- Analyze & interpret maps, graphs, tables, and political cartoons related to history & geography
- Identify causes and effects from different events and time periods
- Synthesize and apply similar and different information across time and place
- Draw connections across historical developments to the present
- Identify, analyze, and evaluate the relationship between the environment and human activities and how they both affect one another
- Recognize and analyze how place and region influence the social, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of civilizations

## Fall Semester

Aim	Important Concepts & People	Main Ideas/Guiding Questions
#1: How do we study the past?	Historical Thinking Skills, CRQs, Enduring Issue Essay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How do we answer multiple choice and CRQ questions?</li> <li>● How do we write an Enduring Issue essay?</li> </ul>
1b: How did the Ottomans, Mughal, & Tokugawa gain & maintain power and respond to foreigners?	Peter the Great; Akbar the Great; Millets; Devshirme System; Mughal Dynasty; Ottoman Empire; Tokugawa Shogunate; Shogun; Samurai; Tokaido; Ashanti; Benin; Dahomey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did the Mughals, Ottomans, &amp; Tokugawa gain &amp; maintain power?</li> <li>● How did they respond to foreigners?</li> </ul>
#2: How did the Enlightenment thinkers answer the basic question of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century: How does one make mankind happy, rational, and free?	The Scientific Revolution; Isaac Newton; The Scientific Method; The Enlightenment; Natural Laws; Natural Rights; Divine Right Theory; Thomas Hobbes; John Locke; The Social Contract; Popular Sovereignty; Baron de Montesquieu; Separation of Powers; Checks and Balances; Jean Jacques Rousseau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?</li> <li>● What were the major ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, &amp; Voltaire?</li> </ul>
#3: How did the Enlightenment spread & change Europe?	Diderot; Printing Press; Salons; Mary Wollestencraft; Suffrage; William Wilberforce; Abolitionist; Enlightened Despots; Frederick the Great; Catherine the Great	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did Enlightenment ideas spread?</li> <li>● How did the Enlightenment affect European reform movements &amp; rulers?</li> <li>● Why would a ruler change his/her gov't to become an Enlightened Despot if it's already beneficial to them?</li> </ul>
#4: Why did France erupt into a revolution in 1789?	French Revolution; Ancien Regime; First Estate; Second Estate; Third Estate; Deficit Spending; Louis XVI; Estates General; National Assembly; Tennis Court Oath; Storming of Bastille	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify &amp; explain 3 causes that led to the French Revolution?</li> <li>● What immediate cause (event) began the French Revolution?</li> </ul>
#5: How did the National Assembly attempt to reform France?	Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen; Olympe de Gouges; Declaration of the Right of Women and of the Female Citizen; Marie Antoinete; Constitution of 1791; Legislative Assembly;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What did the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and the Constitution of 1791 do? How did they both reflect Enlightenment ideas?</li> <li>● How did rulers of European monarchies react to the French Revolution? Why?</li> </ul>
#6: Why did the French Revolution turn radical?	Republic; Constitutional Monarchy; Sans-culottes; Jacobins; National Convention; Maxmillien Robspierre; Guillotine; Reign of Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What type of government did each of the following want- Moderates, Radicals, Reactionaries?</li> <li>● What was the Reign of Terror?</li> <li>● Why did the Reign of Terror/Radical Stage come to an end?</li> </ul>

#7: How does Napoleon rise to power & fall and how did he influence Europe & the World?	Napoleon Bonaparte; Plebiscite; Napoleonic Code; Grand Empire; Continental System; Scorched-earth policy; Battle of Waterloo; Congress of Vienna; Concert of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why did the French support Napoleon as an Emperor (king)?</li> <li>• What reforms did Napoleon make?</li> <li>• What led to Napoleon's downfall?</li> <li>• How did Napoleon impact Europe &amp; the rest of the world?</li> </ul>
#7b: How did colonial revolutions in Latin America reshape the Americas?	Latin America; Colonies; Toussaint L'Overture; Haitian Revolution; Creoles; Peninsulares; Simon Bolivar; Caudillos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How did the French Revolution impact &amp; influence revolutions in Haiti &amp; S. America?</li> <li>• How did social structure contribute to discontent in Latin America?</li> </ul>
#8: How did the production of goods change during the late 1700s & 1800s?	The Industrial Revolution; Agrarian Revolution; Enclosure Movement; Crop Rotation; Seed Drill; Cotton Gin; Steam Engine; Mass Production; Interchangeable Parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the Industrial Revolution? Why was it a turning point in history?</li> <li>• How did the Agrarian Revolution lead to the Industrial Revolution?</li> <li>• Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England? Explain 3 reasons.</li> <li>• How did the Industrial Revolution transform the textile industry?</li> </ul>
#9: How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of the working & middle class?	Urbanization; Tenements; Slums; Cholera; Cult of Domesticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How did the IR improve worsen city life?</li> <li>• What were the main characteristics of factory work?</li> <li>• What were the effects of the IR on children &amp; women?</li> <li>• How did the IR change the social structure?</li> </ul>
#10: How does the Industrial Revolution change economic theory in Europe?	Adam Smith; <i>Wealth of Nations</i> ; Supply & Demand; The invisible hand; Laissez Faire; Capitalism; Utilitarians; Jeremy Bentham; John Stuart Mill; Socialism; Robert Owen; Utopian Society; Karl Marx; Freidrich Engels; Communist Manifesto; Communism; Proletariat; Bourgeoisie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the major differences between Adam Smith's free market ideas &amp; Karl Marx's socialist ideas?</li> <li>• What solutions/reforms did Utilitarians and Socialists offer in reaction to the plight of workers?</li> </ul>
#11: Aim #11: How did the Industrial Revolution inspire attempts at reform & gradual improvements for the working class?	Luddites; Unions; Collective Bargaining; Boycott; Elementary Education Act of 1880; Sadler Report; Standard of Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were some examples of attempts of reforms pursued by the working class?</li> <li>• What were some examples of attempts of reforms brought forth by governments?</li> <li>• How did the lives of the working class gradually improve?</li> <li>• Was the Industrial Revolution a blessing or a curse?</li> </ul>
#12: How & why does child labor exist today?	Child Labor; Globalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Child labor and why does it continue to exist today?</li> <li>• How do we aid child labor today?</li> <li>• How do we combat child labor today?</li> <li>• Is Globalization today a blessing or a curse?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
#13: Why is the Irish potato famine so important?	Irish Potato Famine; Cash Crops; Blight; Production failure; Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What caused the Irish Potato Famine? (was it a natural disaster or a human-made disaster?)</li> </ul>

	failure; Response failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were the results and effects of the Irish Potato Famine?</li> <li>• Why did the Irish Potato Famine/Hunger cause Irish resentment toward the British?</li> </ul>
#14: How does nationalism affect Europe in the 19th century?	Nationalism; Prussia; Otto von Bismarck; “Blood and Iron”; Realpolitik; Austro-Prussian War; Franco-Prussian War; Giuseppe Mazzini; Young Italy; Camillo di Cavour; Giuseppe Garibaldi; Red Shirts; The Balans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are 2 things nationalism can lead to? Explain why.</li> <li>• What roles did Mazzini, Cavour, &amp; Garibaldi play in Italian unification?</li> <li>• How did Otto von Bismarck lead the way and unite the German states?</li> <li>• How did Nationalism affect the Ottoman Empire?</li> </ul>
#15: Why and how do the Europeans embark on a policy of imperialism in the 1880s?	“New” Imperialism; Indirect Rule; Direct Rule; Protectorate; Sphere of Influence; Social Darwinism; “White Man’s Burden”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Imperialism?</li> <li>• What are the different forms of imperialism?</li> <li>• What were the causes/reasons/motives for imperialism?</li> <li>• How did the Industrial Revolution and Nationalism lead to Imperialism?</li> <li>• Why was it easy for Europeans to rapidly imperialize Africa &amp; Asia?</li> </ul>
#16: How did European imperialism impact Africa?	Boers; Cecil Rhodes; David Livingstone; Henry M. Stanley; King Leopold II; The Congo; Scramble for Africa; Berlin Conference; King Menelik II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why was European contact with Africa limited &amp; how did that change?</li> <li>• Why were Europeans so successful in conquering Africa?</li> <li>• How did Africans resist Imperialism? Were they successful?</li> <li>• What were the impacts of imperialism on Africa?</li> <li>• Describe the conditions in the Congo under King Leopold.</li> </ul>
#17: How did imperialism impact India?	British East India Company; Sepoys; Sepoy Rebellion; The Raj; Indian National Congress;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How were the British able to conquer India?</li> <li>• What caused the Sepoys to rebel? What were the effects of the rebellion?</li> <li>• What were the positive and negative effects of British imperialism in India?</li> </ul>
#18: How does imperialism impact China?	Middle Kingdom; Ethnocentric; Favorable balance of trade; Kowtow; Opium Wars; Treaty of Nanjing; Extraterritoriality; Taiping Rebellion; Self-Strengthening Movement; “Hundred Days of Reform”; Empress Cixi; Righteous and Harmonious Order of Fists (Boxers); Boxer Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How did Westerners gain trading rights in China?</li> <li>• What were the causes and effects of the Opium Wars?</li> <li>• What were the causes and effects of the Boxer Rebellion?</li> </ul>
#19: How does Japan resist European imperialism & become imperialist?	Emperor Mutsuhito; Meiji Restoration; Modernization; Sino-Japanese War; Russo-Japanese War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes did the reforms of the Meiji Restoration bring about in Japan?</li> <li>• How did industrialization help start Japan on an imperialist course?</li> </ul>

#20: How and why did World War I begin?	The Great War; Gavrilo Princip; Archduke Franz Ferdinand; Bosnia; Blak Hand; Ultimatum; Militarism; Alliances; Triple Entente; Triple Alliance; Self-Determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What was the short-term or immediate cause of WWI?</li> <li>● What were the long-term causes of WWI? Explain how each of the 4 led to tensions which led to WWI.</li> <li>● Was WWI inevitable?</li> </ul>
#21: How was WWI fought?	Schlieffen Plan; Trench Warfare; Stalemate; War of Attrition; Total War; Propaganda; Chemical Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why did a stalemate develop on the western front?</li> <li>● What made WWI much more deadly than previous wars? Explain.</li> <li>● What measures did wartime governments take to control national economies &amp; public opinion?</li> </ul>
#22: How did WWI come to an end?	Armistice; Unrestricted Submarine Warfare; Lusitania; Zimmerman Telegram;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What factors led the U.S. to enter WWI?</li> <li>● How was the entry of the U.S. into the war a turning point?</li> <li>● Why did Germany ask for an armistice in November 1918?</li> </ul>
#23: How were the “seeds” of WWII planted at the end of WWI?	League of Nations; Isolationism; Mandate System; “Big Four”; Paris Peace Conference; Woodrow Wilson; “Peace without Victory”; 14 Points; Treaty of Versailles; “War Guilt Clause”; Demilitarized Rhineland;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did the goals of the Big Three leaders conflict at the Paris Peace Conference?</li> <li>● Why were German representatives at Versailles horrified?</li> <li>● How did the peace agreements of WWI plant the seeds for WWII?</li> </ul>
#24: Why & how did the genocide of Armenians occur during WWI?	Armenians; Young Turks; Armenian Genocide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How were Armenians treated prior to WWI?</li> <li>● How and why did WWI change the treatment of Armenians?</li> </ul>
#25: How & why does Russia become a communist country in 1917?	Russian Revolution; Autocrat; Czar Nicholas II; “Bloody Sunday”; Revolution of 1905; March Revolution; November Revolution; Bolsheviks; Soviets; Vladimir Lenin; Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; Checka; New Economic Policy (NEP); USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did WWI contribute to the collapse of the Russian monarchy?</li> <li>● How did the Bolsheviks take power in Russia?</li> <li>● How did Communist Russia’s government and economy develop under Lenin (how did it differ from “pure communism”?)</li> </ul>

## Spring Semester

<p><b>How did Zionism and Nationalism affect the Middle East?</b></p>	<p>Zionism; Pogrom; Kishinev Pogrom; Dreyfus Affair; Theodore Herzl; First Zionist Congress; Balfour Declaration; Mandate System; Arab-Israeli War; Pan-Arabism; Ba'ath Party; Saddam Hussien; The Arab League; Gemal Abdel Nasser; Palestine Partition Plan; Refugees; Six Day War; Yom Kippur War; Intifada; Camp David Accords; PLO; Yaser Arafat; Oslo Accords</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why is the Dreyfus Affair a turning point in modern Zionism?</li> <li>● What conflicting promises did the British make during WWI?</li> <li>● What wars and peace plans occurred throughout the Arab-Israeli conflict?</li> </ul>
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Aim	Important Concepts & People	Main Ideas/Guiding Questions
<p>#1: How were the years between WWI and WWII (1920-1939) Times of Both Great Hopes and Great Troubles?</p>	<p>“Three P’s”; Kellogg Brian Pact; The Great Depression</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How were the 1920s a time of great hopes?</li> <li>● How were the 1930s a time of great troubles?</li> <li>● What were the causes and effects of the Great Depression?</li> </ul>
<p>#2: How did Ataturk rule and transform Turkey?</p>	<p>Totalitarian States; Censorship; Ideology, Censorship; Ataturk; Kemalism; Westernization;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the characteristics of a totalitarian state?</li> <li>● What reforms did Ataturk implement to transform Turkey?</li> <li>● How did Ataturk rule the new Turkish Republic?</li> <li>● Why were some Turks against the reforms made by Ataturk?</li> </ul>
<p>#3: How did Stalin rule the Soviet Union?</p>	<p>Joseph Stalin; Great Purge; Gulags; Cult of Personality; Command Economy; 5 Year Plans; Collectivization; Holodomor Genocide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did Stalin rule-economically, politically, &amp; culturally?</li> <li>● What were the causes and effects of the Ukrainian Holodomor?</li> </ul>
<p>#4: How did Mussolini Rise to Power and Rule Italy?</p>	<p>Benito Mussolini; Il Duce; Black Shirts; March on Rome; Fascism;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did postwar problems lead to Mussolini’s rise?</li> <li>● What methods did Mussolini use to get power? Why was he/his methods appealing?</li> <li>● What is Fascism and what are its main characteristics?</li> </ul>
<p>#5: How was Hitler able to come to power &amp; How did he rule Germany?</p>	<p>Adolf Hitler; Beer hall Putsch; Coup D’etat; Mein Kampf; Reichstag; Paul von Hindenburg; Nazis; Reichstag</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What problems did the Weimar Republic face after WWI?</li> <li>● Explain how Hitler rose to power.</li> </ul>

	Fire; Brown Shirts; Hitler Youth; Nuremberg Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How did Hitler rule Germany?</li> </ul>
#6: How & Why Does World War II Begin?	Sudetenland; Annex; Anschluss; Appeasement; Munich Agreement; Neville Chamberlain; Winston Churchill; Nonaggression Pact; Anti-Comintern Pact; Rape of Nanjing;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Was WWII avoidable?</li> <li>● Explain how Japan, Italy, and Germany were aggressive.</li> <li>● How did Western democracies react to those aggressors? Why did they react in that way?</li> </ul>
#7: How was WWII fought & won?	Blitzkrieg; Vichy France; Battle of Britain; Operation barbarossa; Pearl Harbor Bombing; Battle of Stalingrad; D-day Invasion; Kamikazee; Hiroshima & Nagasaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why were the Axis powers successful at the outset of WWII?</li> <li>● What were the turning points of WWII?</li> <li>● How was WWII won in the Pacific?</li> </ul>
#8: Why is it important to learn about the Holocaust?	“Final Solution”; Wannsee Conference; Evian Conference; Kristallnacht; Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What steps did the Nazis take that led to the Holocaust?</li> <li>● Explain the importance of the Wannsee Conference?</li> <li>● Who helped the Jews? Did the Jews help themselves?</li> </ul>
#9 What were the effects of WWII?	Nuremberg Trials; Decolonization; Nuclear Proliferation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What did Europe look like after WWII?</li> <li>● Why were the Nuremberg Trials important?</li> <li>● How did the Atomic Age change the world?</li> </ul>
#10: How does the United Nations operate & address the world’s problems?	United Nations; Security Council; General Assembly; Secretary General; Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the main bodies of the U.N.?</li> <li>● What are the main goals of the U.N.?</li> <li>● How does the U.N. function?</li> <li>● Why is the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights important?</li> </ul>
#11: How Does the Cold War Develop & how does it “heat up”? <b>“Allies Become Opponents”</b>  Aim #11b: How does Cold War develop & how does it “heat up”? <b>“Confrontation and Coexistence”</b>	Cold War; Potsdam Conference; Soviet Satellites; Iron Curtain; Containment; Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; Berlin Airlift; Berlin Wall; NATO; Warsaw Pact; Hungarian Revolution; Prague Spring; Arms Race; Space Race; Sputnik; Proxy Wars; Korean War; Vietnam War; Domino Theory; Cuban Missile Crisis; Mujahideen; Detente; SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the causes that led to the Cold War?</li> <li>● What foreign policy did the U.S. take during the Cold War? Explain.</li> <li>● What are some examples of how the Cold War “heated up”?</li> <li>● How did Cold War tensions pause in the 1970s?</li> </ul>
#12: How did China Become a Communist Nation and how has it been Ruled?	Kuomintang; Sun Yat-Sen; Chiang Kai-Shek; Mao Zedong; The Long March; Great Leap Forward; Mao’s Cultural Revolution; Deng Xiaoping; Four Modernization; Tiananmen Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why did China fight a civil war?</li> <li>● How did Mao rule China? What are the results/effects?</li> <li>● How did Deng Xiaoping rule China? What are the results/effects?</li> </ul>
#13: Why & How does India get Independence and what are its effects?	Indian National Congress; Muslim League; Amritsar Massacre; Mohandas Gandhi; Civil Disobedience; The Salt March;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain how WWII led to decolonization.</li> <li>● How was the Amritsar Massacre a turning point in the Indian Independence Movement?</li> <li>● How were Gandhi’s methods unique? Explain.</li> </ul>

	Mountbatten Partition Plan; Kashmir; Green Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain the problem that arose following India's independence. How was it solved?</li> </ul>
#14: How did decolonization affect Cambodia and Vietnam?	Ho Chi Minh; Viet Cong; Khmer Rouge; Pol Pot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why did a civil war erupt in Vietnam &amp; what were the results?</li> <li>● Why did Pol Pot commit genocide &amp; what were the results?</li> </ul>
#15: How did African nations gain their independence & what were the effects? Case Study: Ghana, Kenya, Algeria, Angola	Pan Africanism; Kwameh Nkrumah; Organization of African Unity; Mau Mau Rebellion; Jomo Kenyatta; National Liberation Front; Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is Pan-Africanism?</li> <li>● What methods did Nkrumah use to fight for independence?</li> <li>● What policies did Kenyatta employ once in power?</li> <li>● How did Algeria gain its independence?</li> <li>● What issues does Africa face today?</li> </ul>
#16: How did Apartheid come to an end in South Africa in the 1990s?	Apartheid; Desmond Tutu; African National Congress; Nelson Mandela; F.W. De Klerk;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is Apartheid? What were some examples used in South Africa?</li> <li>● Explain 3 reactions to Apartheid.</li> <li>● What were the results of the 1st multi-racial elections of South Africa?</li> <li>● How does South Africa look like today?</li> </ul>
#17: How did genocide erupt in Rwanda and Darfur?	Rwandan Genocide; Hutus; Tutsis; Internaional Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; Truth & Reconciliation Commission (S.A.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What were the causes and result of the genocide in Rwanda?</li> <li>● What legacy did the Rwandan genocide leave?</li> <li>● What were the causes and results of the genocide in Darfur?</li> </ul>
#18: What issues have shaped the modern Middle East?	Islamic Fundamentalism; Modernism; OPEC; Iranian Revolution; Theocracy; Ayatollah Khomeini; Shah Pahlavi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the causes and effects of the Iranian Revolution?</li> <li>● How does oil, the lack of water, and Islamic Fundamentalism shape the Middle East?</li> </ul>
#19: How did the Fall of the Soviet Union/Communism and end of the Cold War impact Europe?  Aim #19b: How did the breakup of the former Yugoslavia impact the people living in the region?	Mikhail Gorbachev; Glasnost; Perestroika; Fall of Berlin Wall; Invasion of Afghanistan  Bosnian Genocide; Slobodan Milosevic; International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What factors led to the Fall of the Soviet Union and Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe?</li> <li>● What role did Mikhail Gorbachev play in the Fall of the Soviet Union?</li> <li>● What led to the genocide in Yugoslavia?</li> <li>● What role did Slobodan Milosevic play in the Bosnian Genocide?</li> <li>● What was the significance of the ICTY?</li> </ul>
#20: How did the principles of Human Rights come about and evolve?	Human rights; International Military Tribunal; Nuremberg Trials; Tokyo Trials; U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Which 2 historical movements/events shaped modern human rights?</li> <li>● What is the debate over colonization and human rights? Who do you agree with? Why?</li> <li>● Why are the Nuremberg &amp; Tokyo Trials important?</li> </ul>



<p>#21: How do various organizations respond to Human Rights violations and atrocities?</p>	<p>Amnesty International; Nongovernmental Organization (NGO); Doctors Without Borders; International Peace Bureau; Human Rights Watch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are some of the reasons that human rights organizations developed? What are some issues they aim to tackle?</li> <li>• Why did individual organizations develop? What are some issues they aim to tackle?</li> </ul>
<p>#22: Evaluating Human Rights Violations</p>	<p>Augusto Pinichet; Aung San Suu Kyi; Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo; Mother Teresa; Argentina’s “dirty war”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How were human rights violations in Argentina and Chile similar?</li> <li>• List and detail 3 examples of women standing up for and advocating for human rights.</li> </ul>
<p>#23: How did Modernization affect the modern developing world?</p>	<p>Modernization; Urbanization; Nuclear family; favelas; shantytowns; Park Chung Hee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What effects did urbanization &amp; modernization have on Nigeria, Brazil, and South Korea?</li> </ul>
<p>#24: How did Modernization clash with traditional cultures in the Middle East and how did technology affect the relationship between governments &amp; its citizens?</p>	<p>Arab Spring; Cyberwar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain how Iran and Turkey reacted to modernization.</li> <li>• Provide some examples of how technology affects countries and their citizens.</li> </ul>
<p>#25a: How does globalized information and technological changes affect the world?</p> <p>25b: How does globalization positively and negatively affect the world (socially &amp; economically)?</p> <p>25c: How does globalization and population growth affect the environment?</p>	<p>Globalization; Information system</p> <p>Multinational corporation; homogenization; World Bank; International Monetary Fund; World Trade Organization</p> <p>Green Revolution; Fossil Fuels; Acid Rain; Desertification; Deforestation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why is the power of knowledge/information so important today?</li> <li>• What are information systems and how have they aided the world?</li> <li>• What are the positive and negative effects of globalization?</li> <li>• How does the interconnected world (globalization) affect people?</li> <li>• What problems did overpopulation create and what methods were used to solve them?</li> <li>• Explain 3 ways how the environment has been negatively impacted in recent times.</li> </ul>
<p>#26a: How does globalization and population growth affect the environment?</p> <p>26b: How does globalization create new opportunities for international cooperation and conflict?</p>	<p>European Union; Brexit</p> <p>Climate Change; Kyoto Protocol; Greenhouse gases; Greenpeace; Irish Republican Army; Euskadi Ta Askatasuna; Al Qaeda; Boko Haram; ISIS; Cyber Warfare; World Arms Market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were some challenges faced by UN peacekeeping missions?</li> <li>• What was NATO’s new role following the fall of the USSR?</li> <li>• What are the pros and cons of the EU?</li> <li>• What international efforts have attempted to address climate change?</li> <li>• What current global security issues are plaguing the world today?</li> <li>• Why do you think the International trade in arms is a global problem?</li> </ul>